In discussing the proposition of publicity as a cure-all for the trust evil Mr. Knapp

The proposal, as I understand it, is to re-

where, of corporations as of individuals. If the selfer has to a greater or less extent a monopoly of the article offered, and so where, of corporations as of individuals. If the selfer has to a greater or less extent a monopoly of the article offered, and so escape sthe restraint of competition, he names a price which he deems it for his interest to charge: and that price may be influenced by fear of provoking competition, by deference to public sentiment, which would denounce extortion, or even by considerations of a benevolent character; and this is as true, always and everywhere, of corporations as of individuals?

When we perceive that capitalization is an entirely distinct and separate thing from monopoly, and cease to confus, things which have no relation to each other we shall see that the mere factor of stocks and bonds, whether excessive or restricted, has nothing to do with the prices at which the output of corporations is sold.

This being so, it follows that the matter of capitalization is no way concerns the great body of consumers, and that enforced publicity is not required in their interest, since the purchaser buys at the same price, whether the proposed levislation will not enfectly the not required to the corporations of each to measure arms with his fellows: this it is that cives courage for the encounter, whether confidence anticipates conquest or luck is relied upon to escape disaster.

If each rival knew the other's strength as well as knows his own, if there were discounter, whether confidence anticipates conquest or luck is relied upon to escape disaster.

If each rival knew the other's strength as well as knows his own, if there were discounter, whether confidence anticipates conquest or luck is relied upon to escape disaster.

If each rival knew the other's strength as well as knows his own, if there were discounter, whether confidence anticipates condition of his adversaries in all material respects, and he was conscious that they had look the contest end before it becan?

When now there is fellows this the necessary whether the necessary in the accounter.

When now fere the knows his own, if there were discou

the purchaser buys at the same price, whether the securities outstanding are greater or least than the value of the assets of the corporation in which it is desired to give new life and vigor.

I cannot but regard corporate publicity of the kind and to the extent advocated by

of publicity on the theory that it is needed for the protection of consumers or would gate, who have any real interest in corporate publicity, and these are the holders of porate obligations and those who may desire

In the second place, I maintain that the stockholder as such is not benefited by corthan helped by its enforcement. The sharerolder in a corporation is a quasi partner with the other shareholders, and has a right, corresponding to the right of an actual partner, to know how the business of which he owns a part is managed. This right of the tively secured in the charters of corporations

Not only is this measure of protection needed, but justice requires that it should be amply afforded. But this is latogether different from general publicity. It is one thing for the stockholder to have knowl-edge of the concern whose shares he holds; or with the same information. whatever light the subject is

examined, I fail to see that publicity can be lesirable or useful to the stockholder. In my judgment it is distinctly against his interes and cannot be defended upon the ground of his advantage. The justification for this proposal there-

fore, must be found, if found at all, in the theory that the State is charged with the duty of afeguarding the investment of capital bin of according to the investment of capital bin in corporate securities. To my mind this is a of most serious proposition; and I think we ld long hesitate before embarking upon by such a paternal venture.

Do hose who advocate this measure realize the principle involved, the dangers attending its recognition, or the extent to which there may be a demand for its application? am aware that what is called "over-capitaliolds a prominent place in the catalogue of corporate offences, and is emphatzed in every count of the indictment against

Nevertheless, I am not convinced that overcapitalization is an evil of such alarming proportions as to require, in the effort to suppress it, a radical change from long accepted views of the functions of government and the inauguration of a legislative policy

of such far-reac' ing import. rect the creditors of corporations. I mean b creditors, of course, those who extend them credit, not those who buy or hold their capital obligations. All this is right and requisite, based on sound policy and defensible from every point of view. So, too, the minor-ity stockholder is, or should be, furnished

PUBLICITY AN AID TO TRUSTS,

JUDGE KNAPP TELLS WHY IT
WOULD NOT CURB THEM.

He Believes It Would Destroy Competition—Capitalization Has No Relation to Prices—Is it the Duty of the State to Safeguard Investment of Capital?

WABUINGTON, Dec. 30.—Chairman Martin A. Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission delivered a carefully prepared address to-day before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on "Capitalization was a much exaggerated evil, that he doubted the efficacy of publicity as a sovereign cure for this alleged trust malady, and that the application of this doubtful remedy would increase, and not decrease, the power of trusts and the vastness of the capitalization.

In discussing the proposition of publicity

To say that shares may be issued only for gash, or for property at its fair value, increase and the proposition of publicity or property at its fair value, increase.

To say that shares may be issued only for gash, or for property at its fair value, increase.

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To say that shares may be issued only for gash, or for property at its fair value, increase.

placing a handleap upon the prise.

To say that shares may be issued only for cash, or for property at its fair value, introduces an alternative which throws the scheme into confusion and leaves it undefended at its weakest point.

If the property to be capitalized is an undeveloped mine, for instance, or an invention

as a cure-all for the trust evil Mr. Knapp said:

The proposal, as I understand it, is to require all corporations under the control of Confress to make full disclosure of their genesis full disclosure of the genesis full disclosure of their genesis full disclosure of the genesis full disclosure of their argument. Indeed, I hold it unproved that the excessive issue of corporate securities is a source of sub danger as to excite infilled larm, and I am yet to be convinced that enforced publicity will not be a harmful exercise of public authority.

The capitalisation of a company has no relation whetever to the prices at which it sells its product. Of course, the degree twind the excessive issue of corporate securities is a source of sub danger as to excite infilled larm, and I am yet to be convinced that enforced publicity will not be a harmful exercise of public authority.

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The capitalisation of a company has no relation whetever to the prices at which it sells its product. Of course, the degree to which any concern may approximate the monopoly of a given article does not determine, within limits, the range of obtainable prices; but i

I cannot but regard corporate publicity of the kind and to the extent advocated by many as a certain and serious hinderance to effective competition. So far from accomplishing the purpose expected in this regard, its practical tendency, in my judgment, would be in the contrary direction. Just as the Sherman Anti-Trust law, which is based upon an economic fallacy, has indirectly aided the very results it was designed to prevent, so the compulsory disclosure of all corporate transactions would, as I believe undermine the competition it was intended to support. Bearing in mind how rapidly all kinds of business are assuming the corporate form, that the competition of individuals is fast disappearing, and that competition in the future will be mainly between corporations, it seems plain to me that the enforcement of corporate publicity would be an added incentive to industrial combination.

Therefore, as I view the matter, the remedy in question will be worthless to the great mass of people, the consumers for their troubles are not caused by watered stock and will not be alleviated by publicity. It will not benefit the actual stockholder, for, however much he may need information for himself, his interests would not be promoted by bringing that information to public knowledge.

Against its doubtful and very limited use-

Moted by bringing that information to public knowledge.

Against its doubtful and very limited userhilness to the intending purchaser of corporate shares is the danger, not to be lightly estimated, of giving sanction to a principle of extreme paternalism and furnishing a fresh impulse not to compete, but to consolidate. Allen Ripley Foote of Chicago also op-posed the idea of publicity as a cure-all for the alleged evils of trusts and the attendant

evil, overcapitalization.

Mr. Foote asserted that competitive and monopolistic combinations could not be properly regulated by the same law. He

Laws regulating industries, to be service laws regulating industries, to be service-able, must recognize the organic difference between competitive and monopolistic com-binations. One class operates in the domain of competition, the other in the domain of monopoly. An economic selling price in competitive industries is safeguarded by secrecy in management and free com-petition.

by secrecy in management and free com-petition.

Economic selling price in monopolistic industries is safeguarded by publicity in management and no competition. For these reasons business corporations should be excleded from the operation of the Interstate Commerce law, and all regulations applicable to them should be included in a law properly drayn to take the place of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

to them should be included in a law properly drawn to take the place of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

On the other hand, public service corporations should be excluded from the operation of the Sherman A ti-Trust law, and all regulations applicable to them should be included in a properly drawn interstate commerce law. The Sherman A ti-Trust law and the Interstate Commerce law are disappointments because they do not different to the state of the state of the state of the fundamental economic law of competition and of monopoly.

David Modern Parry of Chicago, president

David MacLean Parry of Chicago, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was unal 1-to be present, but his paper on the necessity of organization among employers was read by Secretary Hitchcock of the economic section.

In part it was as follows:

siste, based on sound policy and defensible from every point of view. So, too, the minority stockholder is, or should be, furnished with all needful means for informing himself of the condition and management of the concern in which he is interested, and for redressing any injury which he may have suffered at the hands of those who have excluded him from its a fiministration.

But, so far in the evolution of corporate laws, there has been no attempt to provide assistancy or security to the mere investor, except such as may be incidentally afforded by laws designed to safeguard the creditor and the sock older.

Just may we should undertake to protect those who are seeking investments or engaged in speculation has not been shown to my satisfaction. I do not perceive the necessity or the pri priety of such legislation. I regard it at best as a doubtful experiment, not likely to accomplish a useful purpose, and quite ceptain to have a mischlevous outcome.

To beg n with, the total number of persons who own stocks of any sort is a small fraction of the people. I doubt if there is one in fifty if the in jury is confined to those holding stocks in concerns claimed to be over-capitally assistance to a mischlevous outcome.

To beg n with, the total number of persons who own stocks of any sort is a small fraction of the people. I doubt if there is one in fifty if the injury is confined to those holding stocks in concerns claimed to be over-capitally assistance in the control of the administration of many matters to the union and that it is absolutely ways have affected the development of the business and to hand over the priority of the many have been compelled to concede the country have been compelled to concede the country

for they all point toward the abyes of so-cialism.

To meet the many dangers confronting us from organization of the workers, we must have organization among employers.

Walter S. Logan of New York, in an address on "The Right of the Laborer to His Job," urged a number of radical remedies for present and possible future industrial conditions, among them the establishment of labor courts with jurisdiction to determine differences between employers and employees, with jurisdiction not to depend on the consent of the parties concerd.

Mr. Logan believed that the State should go still further into the industrial field and build factories and workshops and operate mines and ranches and keep on extending the sphere of its activities until every man has work who wants it

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY MEETS. Action Postponed Pending Negotiations With Colombia.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. PARIS, Dec. 30.-There was a smaller attendance than usual at the annual meeting of the Panama Canal Company to-day The proceedings were orderly compare with those of recent years. A long report was submitted outlining the negotiations for the purchase of the canal by the United States, and the proceedings of the American

The report concluded by stating that the date of the meeting had been postponed until the end of the year because the difrectors had hoped to announce the conclusion of the negotiations with the United States of Colombia. Pending the conclusion of these negotiations they could make no recommendations. They could only ask that the meeting approve the accounts, and reflect the four retiring directors,

Some of the shareholders reiterated their ustomary protest against the disposal of the canal property. They asked what would happen if the company and the United States did not conclude a bargain by March 4. The chairman answered that the shareholders would be summoned and consulted in the future, as they would be summoned to ratify the sale in the event of the deal being closed.

CHINESE SCARE.

Reports of a Coming Revolt Are Said Be Exaggerated.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PERIN, Dec. 30 .- The stories that are urrent to the effect that the Empress Dowager is implicated in the alleged rebellion said to be headed by Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang and Prince Tuan, are not believed here. Neither is any credit placed in the reports of the missionaries, upon which Mr. Frazer, the British Consul at Hankow, warned all foreign women and children in Kansu and Shensi, west of Sian-fu, to leave in view of anticipated hostilities. Mr. Frazer also warned the male foreigners in the districts referred to to be prepared to leave at a moment's warning.

The inflammatory articles appearing in the foreign newspapers in China are considered to be ill advised.

COMPETE WITH STANDARD OIL. Russian Combination to Enter the British

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ODESSA, Dec. 30 .- A newspaper states that a powerful combination of Baku petroleum concerns, under the leadership and in the name of the Sukassoff firm, is about to establish repositories in a number of British centres for the purpose of competing with the Standard Oil Company. It is similar to an enterprise that was recently projected, but which did not materialize, owing to lack of Government

prices in western Europe and maintaining high prices at home, as is done in the Rus sian sugar export trade.

CARNEGIE OFFERS \$65,000. Will Give That for a Library at Liverpool if It is Wanted.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LIVERPOOL Dec. 30.-Andrew Carnegie has intimated his willingness to donate £13,000 to the proposed additional library here if it is desired.

PARK WITH A RUNNING TRACK Athletes and Commissioner Eustis Work Together on the Plans.

What residents of The Bronx expect to be one of the finest and most popular parks in the city is now being built on the low meadow ground around 161st street and Jerome avenue. The city has owned a tract of six or seven acres there for several years and the tract has gone under the name of Macomb's Dam Park. The ground, however, was never filled in and has been useless for pleasure seekers.

Last summer members of the athletic and rowing clubs in Harlem and The Bronx went to Park Commissioner Eustis and got him interested in the improvement of the property. Plans which the clubs had prepared were approved by the landscape architects and preparations were made for

architects and preparations were made for extensive improvements.

The filling in of the tract is now going on About 5,000 cartloads of earth are still needed to complete that part of the work. Mr. Eustis said last night that as soon as spring came work would begin on the construction of a quarter-mile running track in one part of the park. In another tennis courts will be laid out and in another croquet grounds.

The plans of the athletic and rowing clubs include the erection of a sort of union clubhouse and possibly a bathing pavilion. These will be put up at the expense of the clubs. The whole park, of course, will be open to everybody.

The Park Department hopes to have the park ready for a grand opening on July 4 next year.

SUCCEEDS ADMIRAL WILDES. Rear Admiral Yates Sterling Ordered

to the Philippines. Washington, Dec. 30.-Rear Admiral Yates Sterling, until recently the Commandant of the Porto Rican naval station, and now the Commandant of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, will get his first sea ssignment as a flag officer, as the successor of Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, who has been "condemned" and ordered home from the Philippines on account of illness.

The assignment of Admiral Sterling to the Asiatic station will mark a resumption of the policy of the Government of having three flag officers in the Far East.

The converted merchantman, Rainbow, now rated as a cruiser, will be the flagship of Admiral Sterling, who will have head-quarters at Cavité.

875,000 Fire in Canadaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Dec. 30 .- A fire here this afternoon destroyed several stores on he main street. The loss will probably reach \$75,000.

Two of Buffalo's Crew Die of Diphtheria. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- The United States training ship Buffalo put into Pensacola, Fla., this morning, and landed there four or The state of the disease of the disease. They were hobert Emmet Casey, 20 years oid, of Kankakee, Ill., and Guy Charles Pattyson, 18 years old, of Sliver Creek, Chautauqua county, N. Y

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS DINE.

DISCUSS DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEW 'VARSITY LIFE.

Wayne MacVeagh Tells Them of His Own Days When Students Were Really Expected to Study—Presidents Ellot and Hadley on Modern Tendencies.

At the dinner of the Association of Amerian Universities at Sherry's last evening Dean Van Amringe of Columbia, who presided, said in opening the season of speechmaking: "The voice of reason should be heard in these modern, material times, pleading that mere money is as nothing compared with the higher things of the mind. And the voice of reason is the voice of the university."

President Eliot, whose topic was "The Universities and the Learned Professions," aid that it was the duty of the university to develop all the professions. Of the strenuous life he said:

life he said:

The strenuous life, in President Roosevelt's sense, is attractive to young men of to-day, beyond doubt. I think. But there is another strenuous life, that embodied in civic duty, religious earnestness—which I take in its simplest definition of love to God and love to man—and a purpose to work energetically for causes in which there is no promise of profit to the worker i call that a first-class definition of the standard of young men in the colleges to-day. That kind of a strenuous life does not go ill with the other idea of a strenuous life.

Wayne MacVeagh whose topic was The

Wayne MacVeagh, whose topic was "The Uniterstites and Public Affairs," began with some mildly satirical reminiscenees of his college life before Yale became a university. He said:

university. He said:

Why, we didn't break up a single theatrical company at New Haven in those days, and a broken collarbone was unknown. The president and faculty were to blame for our dulness. I remember asking President Woolsey what to do with my spare time, and the dear old gentleman told me to read. (Laughter!)

Now one would be told to go and punch somebody's head, or if he couldn't do that, to go and punch a bag. In the spirit of the modern university we should be told that we came to college to strengthen our arms and legs and to spend part of our time in the mospital.

But all of us wish that the universities had more relation to public affairs than they have. Here a little while ago, when we were facing the rigor of winter without means for warmth, a university graduate came forward and said, "Coal must be mined." He was our leading citizen politically. And another university graduate came forward and said, "Coal must be miked." He was our leading citizen to finance.

And then a third man came forward, who was not a university graduate, but was a

And then a third man came forward, who was not a university graduate, but was a graduate of the coal mine, and he said: "If the arbitration which I have demanded for the past eight months is granted, coal will be mined." And the country was saved providentially from the threatened winter danger. You cannot administer the Government in the interest of the coal barons and the rich alone. You must administer it in the interest of the toiler as well. In this work we can all do our parts.
"The Universities and Modern Business"

this work we can all do our parts.

"The Universities and Modern Business" was J. W. Alexander's toast, and after remarking that he had been told to limit himself to fifteen minutes he caused laughter by referring to Bishop Potter's recent experience in a Western city and adding: "If we don't speak long enough the audi ence may want their money back."

Then Mr. Alexander proceeded to have a little fun with a distinguished man whom he never once named. Said he:

There is a man who come said that he had

he never once named. Said he:

There is a man who once said that he had gone through the college graduates in business with a fine tooth comb without finding one who was successful—and he knew me, too. Since then he has met a college graduate who is our foremost ditizen in financial operations. And I don't know whether that had anything to do with it, but since that he has given \$ 1,000,000 to a Wast ington university, other millions to a Scotch university and has imself become rector of St. Andrew's Golf Club—I mean University. Great laughter. President Hadley, speaking to the topic President Hadley, speaking to the topic President Hadley, speaking to the topic "The American Universities," said that the American universities had not copied either the English or German universities, although efforts had at times been made in those directions. "I deem it fortunate," he said, "that we have been unable to import ready made any product made and finished for shouther country. It made it hadder for the said in the country. It made it hadder for the said in the country. sanction.

A feature of the new scheme is that it will open the campaign by sacrificing

WARM DEBATE AT THE DAY SESSIONS At the day sessions of the Association there were debates about educational methods and standards. President Eliot of Harvard started it in the morning by decirring that professional work in law, medicine and theology in the universities should be limited to men who held the bachelor's degree. This policy has been uniformly successful at Harvard and he thought it should be generally extended. thought it should be generally extended. The graduate courses in engineering, architecture and chemistry are not ripe for a post-graduate basis, he said, because they are not yet fully organized. President Eliot also advocated a three-year course for the bachelor's degree. Said he:

for the bachelor's degree. Said he:

The American college will disappear unless the course is shortened. We should introduce more work in three years. It is of the utmost importance to turn out professional men of the highest type as they are destined to direct the affairs of the nation.

Any university not requiring the bachelor's degree for admission to its professional schools will find itself in an inferior position in fifty years. In fact, it will be no university at all. I find that the educated American does not reproduce himself. By following the fortunes of six Harvard classes I learned that only 28 per cent, of the graduates have given their sons as good an education as they themselves enjoyed. I fear that the long college course and advanced age at graduation is the cause and advanced age at graduation is the ca of this and that the shorter course would

Prof. E. V. Huffcut of Cornell opposed President Eliot, contending that men should be admitted to the university professional schools directly from the high schools. He said that professional courses do no

He said that professional courses do not stand for any more than ordinary college courses and no artificial standard should be set up for them.

President Hadley of Yale supported President Eliot's position. He said that an investigation at Yale of the last forty classes to graduate had shown the graduating age as a whole to be constant and not increasing, as was commonly supposed. as a whole to be constant and not increasing, as was commonly supposed.

Prof. M. Allen Starr of the College of
Physicians and Surgeons attacked the
Regents' requirements for admission to
medical schools in New York as too low.

New York University's remonstrance
was disposed of by ad-ping this resolution:

was disposed of by adaping this resolution:

Resolved, That the association be composed of institutions on the North American continent engaged in giving advanced or graduate instructions; that other institutions may be admitted at the annual conference at the invitation of the executive committee indorsed by a three-fourths vote of the members of the association: that nominations shall be made in open meeting, be referred to the executive committee, and such as are approved be laid before the association at the hext! ensuing meeting, provided that no institution shall be elected at the same annual meeting at which it was proposed.

No new members will therefore be elected until December, 1993, at the earliest. The association had no right to assume its name was referred to a committee.

At to-day's session the association will receive President Parkin of Lower Canada College, an American representative of the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship Fund, to hold a conference on awarding the scholarships.

MORE MIDSHIPMEN. Moody's Plan to Increase the Number

Annapolis. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- Secretary Moody is at work on the problem of increasing the number of midshipmen at Annapolis. Under the present law each Senator and Representative in Congress has authority to appoint a midshipman once every four years. It frequently happens that the appointment is not made within the time limit, so that the quota of every State is not always full.

Secretary Moody will recommend to the Congress committees that a provision be inserted in the new act giving the Secretary authority to call attention to vacancies as they arise, so that they may be filled promptis at work on the problem of increasing the number of midshipmen at Annapolis.

authority to call attention to vacancies as they arise, so that they may be filled prompt-ly. Informal conferences on the subject have developed a general plan to give each Senator and Congressman authority to appoint a midshipman every two years. The number to be appointed at large will also be increased.

ALLEGED FORGER STRICKEN. Brush, One of the Gang Caught on Monday,

Sent to a Hospital Alexander Stone, George Ross and Alfred Hurst, three of the four men who were arrested on Monday night as mem-

bers of a gang of check forgers, were ar-raigned in the Jefferson Market court yesterday afternoon and held in bonds o \$3,000 each for trial. Hurst, the last man captured, was arrested while smoking opium in a woman's flat in the Tenderloin. The other man arrested, John Brush, who is 62 years old, was brought into court, was taken ill and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. The police say that Brush is an old offender and was not only the expert workman of the gang, but has furnished most of the brains for their operations.

Mrs. Caroline Hazeton of 65 Central Park West and employees of the various banks that the police say were victims of the prisoners appeared in the court to press the complaint.

Brush was removed to Bellevue Hospital last night and put in the alcoholic ward. Brush said that he had a brother, the Rev. W. F. Brush, living in The Bronx. The other man arrested, John Brush,

NEW UNIFORM FOR ARMY Blue Facings Displace White for the In fantry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- President Roose velt returned to the Secretary of War to-day the report of the Army Uniform Board which was presented to him by Gen. S. B. M. Young, president of the

A general order will be issued to the army within a few days, prescribing in

army within a few days, prescribing in detail the modifications and changes made in the wearing apparel of officers and enlisted men of the army.

A new of mistion is that officers stationed in Washingson's shall wear their uniform during hours of duty, and it is explained in the report that a memorandum from the Secretary of War, expressing the wish of the President that the uniforms of officers attending functions at the White House be prescribed for all occasions, was considered, and Col. Bingham was directed to prepare a circular which should regulate the uniform to be worn by officers when attending White House receptions.

This matter was gone over by the President to-day, and an order was issued by him declaring that throughout the military and naval service of the United States, whenever on occasions of ceremony officers of both services are required to appear in uniform, it shall be as follows:

Army, full dress: navy and Marine Corps.

uniform, it shall be as follows:

Army, full dress: navy and Marine Corps, special full dress. For ordinary occasions the army will appear in dress uniform, the navy in service dress uniform and the Marine Corps in undress. For evening wear the army will wear full dress, or evening uniform; the navy an evening dress, and the Marine Corps a special full dress.

Chapter Figure 2. Chaplain Pierce urged that Chaplains have a more military uniform, but the board concluded that the only change necessary was to make the C aplain's frock coat correspond in length with that of other officers and place a border on his

of other officers and place a border on his saddl- cloths.

Hereafter, officers of the army must wear black shoes of the Wellington pattern without tips and all officers above the rank of (aptain will have the coat of arms of the United States embroidered in gold in addition to the shoulder knots.

Col. Clarence I dwards, Chief of the Bureau of Iusular Affairs, gets a special device representing the work of his bureau. Officers' full dress trousers are to have straps of black leather and the velvet cuff on the full dress coat of general officers is to be one inch wider, while the traditional white facings of the infantry are forever abolished and robin's egg blue substituted.

TO CONSTRUE ARMY RULE. Root to Deelde Whether Huebscher May Be Appointed a Lieutenant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3) .- First Lieut Emil Huebscher, of the Porto Rican reginent of infantry, was married recently, and the Secretary of War was asked to day to determine whether that fact makes him ineligible for appointment in the Regular army. Under regulations promulgated by the Secretary of War this year, no person who is married is permitted to take an examination for a commission in the line of the regular service.

Lieut. Huebscher was designated not long

ago to take an examination for appoint-ment as a S cone L cutenant in the infantry arm and he went from this country, who Juan for the purpose of undergoing the

ordeal.

There is a feature of Lieut. Huebscher's case which makes it uncertain whether the case which makes it open commissions to marcase which makes it uncertain whether the rule against giving commissions to married men will be applied in this instance. While the Porto Rican regiment is not nominally a part of the Regular army, it is actually regarded as a portion of the standing military establishment, and for that reason Secretary Root will have to decide whether the young officer's appointment as Second Lieutenant in the regular arrive must be construed as a new appointservice must be construed as a new appoint-ment, or merely as a transfer from one branch of the army to another.

Retains Mare Island Dock Contract. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- The Navy Department has reached a satisfactory understanding with the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific company of New York, whereby that company will continue the contract for conthe same company's contract for con-structing a similar dock at League Island Navy Yard, several days ago, it was inti-mated that the siare Island contract would probably be cancelled for the same reason—delay. Representatives of the company came here and interviewed Secretary Moody and succeeded in obtaining another

Army and Navy Orders. WASRINGTON, Dec. 30.-These army orders have

Major Carver Howland, Twenty ninth Infantry, taving been found incapacitated for active service. Major Carver Howland, Twenty-nind Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service, has been retired.

Major George D. de Shon, Surgeon, from the Philippines to San Francisco.

Major James S. Pettit, Inspector General, from San Francisco to this city, temporarily, and thence to San Anionio.

Major William M. Corbisouer, Surgeon, from leave of absence to Fort Crook, relieving Capt. Paul E. Straub, Asistant Surgeon, ordered to San Francisco and tacnce to the Philippines.

Capt. Straub, Asistant Surgeon, ordered to San Francisco and tacnce to the Philippines.

Capt. James Ronayne, Twenty-eighth Infantry, assigned to Company L. vice Capt. Jens Bugge, Twenty-eighth Infantry, alde-de-camp, to remain unassigned.

Capt. Horace M. Reeve, Seventeenth Infantry, detailed as recorder of the army, retiring bard at Omaha, vice Capt. Robert W. Dowdy, Twenty-second Infantry, relieved.

First Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem, Ninth Cavairy, detailed for recruiting duty at Dallas, Tex., relieving First Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem, Sinth Cavairy, ordered to Fort Sam Houston for treatment.

Capt. Charles A. Cattermole, Assistant Surgeon, from San Francisco to his home to await nonorable discharge. Capt. Charles A. Cattermole, Assistant Surgeon, from San Francisco to his home to await nonorable discharge.

Major Leuis A. Craig, Fifteenth Cavairy, to this city for examination for retirement.

Leaves of absence granted—First Lieut. Charles Gwinnies, further extended one month; Col. Edwin B. Atwood, Assistant Quartermaster-General, extended ten days; Second Lieut. Edmund A. Buchanan, Ninth Cavairy, extended two months; Capt. Lloyd England, artiflery, for one month.

These navy orders have ocen issued:
Capt. Robert M. Perry, from navy yard, Norfolk, to command the Keniucky.
Capt. Charles H. Stockton, from the Kentucky to home and wait orders.

Commander Harric Webster, from Richmond, Va., to Bath, Me., as inspector of machinery.

Lieut. Emil Theiss to Richmond as inspector of machinery.

nachinery.
Lieut, Andre M. Proctor, from command torpedo
cost G vin retein command torpedo beat Talbot.
Lieut, John F. Hines, to command the torpedo
cost Gwin. boat Gw.n.
Lieu. Harley H. Christy, from command the Sandoval, continue in command of the Alvarado. Lieut. Martin E. Trench, to command of Sandoval. Lieut. Hilary Williams, to League Island, duty on Minneapolis.
Lieut. Emory Winslip, to Hot Springs for treat-

Lieut. Emory Winslip, to Hot Springs for treatment.

Ensign William D. Leahy, to San Francisco, duy on Pensacola.

Ensign Austin Kautz, to Coasters' Harbor Island for duty on Constellation and naval training station.

Assistant Surgeon Raiph W. Plummer, from naval hospital, Chelsea, to Chattanooga.

Assistant Surgeon George F. Freeman, from the Easet to naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Crawford, from recruiting duty to home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Granville L. Angeny, from the Lancaster to the Ease R.

Assistant Surgeon William H. Utsh, retired from Dec. 23.

The PIANOLA

The means of obtaining full enjoyment of the Piano



HE PIANOLA is the universal means of playing the Piano. Universal because there is no one in all the world, having the use of hands and feet, who could not learn to use it with but little effort.

To operate it is simplicity itself.

Adjustable to any Piano, the Pianola stands before it when in use, and plays the keys with tiny, felt-tipped fingers. The striking of the notes of the selection, in proper time and

place, is no concern of the player. This is correctly done by perforated rolls of paper music. The player's only task is to decide how slow or how fast the

sustaining-pedal. Three little levers serve to impart the player's wishes to Should the air be familiar, the player's taste will dictate the expression. But if it is strange or difficult, a very simple set of markings on the

notes shall sound, how loud or how soft he wants them, also he uses the

moving music-roll direct the proper movement of the levers. Simple it is, but in its simplicity it is musically artistic. Paderewski, Hofmann and other great artists find pleasure in the Pianola and use it because they can so persectly control the elements which go to make up

The most gifted pianist the world has ever known has but a small fraction of the repertoire of the Pianoia.

> The Price of the Pianola is \$250. Purchasable by easy payments if desired.

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MR. BURGER PLANS ONE WITH TWO HULLS AND PROTECTED.

Has One Hull Completely Below Water and Only a Conning Tower Shows From the Other-Compartments Filled With Cellulose to Insure Buoyancy. A bill for the construction of submarine

orpedo boats for the navy, now before the House and Senate, will make possible the construction of six protected boats of a new type which the Board of Naval Con-truction has declared feasible. The Spanish war taught the Navy Department that torpedo boats were too easily disabled. As Admiral Melville said at the time, "It is in the direction of the semi-submerged boat that we must look for a dangerous weapon and we must keep our

dangerous weapon, and we must keep our eyes open to that fact." Clarence L. Burger, an engineer at 120 eyes open to that fact."

Clarence L. Burger, an engineer at 120 Broadway, together with Tams, Lemoi e & Crane, the naval architects, after nearly three years' work, has designed a subsurface tor, edo boat which is beli ved will meet all the requirements. The chief difficulty was in attaining speed. At a test in the experimental busin at the Washington Navy Yaru before the Board of Naval Construction, a working model did sixteen knots. The board reported the boat feasible.

feasible.

The plans call for a semi-submerged boat, barely visible and almost invulnerable. It consists simply of a cigar-shaped steel underwater hull holding the machinery, torpedoes, torpedo tube, and other vitals, and the crew sale from gunfire, sus-pended by a hollow, fin-like structure, from a distinct steel surface hull filled with cel-ulose acting as a mere float to give vision, nuiose acting as a mere noat to give vision, ventilation, buoyancy and seaworthiness.

By the separation of the two hulls, not only are the lower hull and vitals placed well out of the reach of shells, but the displacement is halved, so that the necessary speed can be obtained; and the upper hull made low and almost invisible at a distance.

A heavily armored comping tower rises. made low and almost invisible at a distance.

A heavily armored conning tower rises from the lower hull through the hollow fin slightly above the surface hull. This

armored conning tower, from which the navigator steers the boat, is proof against all small guns and is too small a target, in motion, for large guns to hit.

Air is continually supplied to the lower hull through the armored conning tower by means of an ordinary blower, so that the variilation is a variety of the surple and the supplied to the lower warriilation is a variety of the supplied to the lower warriilation is a variety of the supplied to the lower warriilation is a variety of the supplied to the ventilation is ample and gas engines are enabled to be used, by which the requisite power is obtained to drive the boat at six-

power is obtained to drive the boat at sixteen knots.

The low upper hull and fin being divided into compartments, which are in war time, completely filled with water—excluding cellulose, retain their buoyancy however perforated with shot; and as only a small part of the upper hull suffices to sustain the lower hull, it is evident that a great portion of the upper hull could, if it were possible, be shot away without disabling the boat. possible, be shot away
the boat.
In compartments in the middle of the
upper hull, surrounded by cellulose, are
located a stateroom for the commander,
a galley, and quarters for the crew having
natural light and ventilation, and hatch
ways leading to the lower hull. In way
these compartments may also be fille

natural light and ventilation, and hatch-ways leading to the lower hull. In war time these compartments may also be filled with cellulose, and the quarters in the lower hull alone used

Mr. Burger has this to say for his beat: the gun-proof, 16-knot, sub-surface torpedo boat is as much more valuable than the vulnerable 25-knot surface torpedo boat, as the surmored 16-knot, Orogon is

SUB-SURFACE TORPEDO BOAT. FLEET PRACTICE ENDS JAN. 10. Admiral Taylor Writes of Results of West Indian Manguyres.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. -Secretary Moody has received a letter from Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, chief of staff to Admiral Dewey, in which he reviews some of the results of the West Indian fleet manœuvres. According to the letter, the practice work of the fleet will be finished by Jan. 10 and Admiral Dewey and Admiral Taylor will then return to Washington in the cruiseryacht Mayflower. The letter is in part as follows:

follows:

If the drills go well we shall probably have done all that Admiral Dewey wants to do some time in the week beginning Monday. Jan. 5, and ending Saturday, Jan 10.

The tactical drills by division were much needed. The fourth division has made considerable progress. The division of four battleships, when they worked together, did not require much drilling, as they had previously had a good deal.

The plan now is to begin working the entire fleet under Admiral Dewey in person during the week beginning Monday, Dec. 29, and if their improvement justifies it we will take up some battle evolutions, with the cruiser division disposed on the flanks and scouting. There will be likewise a blockade problem, and it en I think it will be time for the dispersal.

One-half the task was done when we had

There will be likewise a blockade problem, and then I think it will be time for the dispersal.

One-half the task was done when we had the vessels assembled. A large fraction of the remainder was done when we perfected the fleet organization and taught the individual ships to look to their divisional and squadron commanders, and for those commanders in turn to look to the Commanderin-Clief. This has not been easy, for we practically have not had a fleet organization, but have worked three ships and tirty ships under the same squadron organization.

We have had but few mishaps so far, only a crack in the Chicago's steampipe, which is being regpaired, and a slit ht injury to the bow of the torpedo boat Biddie, which has been fixed.

All are very enthusiastic over the new system of training for gun pointers and loading drill. Everybody agrees that the assembling of the ships is a good scheme and very beneficial to all hands.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Washington, Dec. 30-The gunboat Wasp has arrived at San Juan, the monitor Puritan and the torpedo boat Winslow at Puritan and the torpedo boat Winslow at New York, the training ship Buffalo at Pensacola, the gunboat Bancroft at Kings-ton and the gunboat Isla de Luzon at Fun-chal. The gunboats Hist, Machies and Scorpion and the cruiser Detroit have sailed from St. Thomas for Culebra. The new battleship Maine was placed in commission yesterday at the League Island Navy Yard

FOOD FOR A YEAR.

Meats 30c lbs. Butter 100 lbs. Eggs doz. Vegetables 500 lbs. This represents a fair ration for one

man for one year. But some people eat and eat and yet grow thinner. This

means a defective digestion and unsuitable food. To the notice of such persons we present Scott's Emulsion, famous for its tissue building. Your physician can tell you how it

We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 400 Post street, New York.

does it.